

Appl. No. : 10/017,920
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said posterior viewing element comprising an optic arranged substantially coaxially with said anterior optic on said optical axis of said lens, said posterior optic having a larger diameter than said refractive portion of said anterior optic, said posterior optic comprising a peripheral portion having positive refractive power and extending radially away from said optical axis of said lens beyond the periphery of said refractive portion of said anterior optic, so that at least a portion of the light rays incident upon the posterior optic can bypass said refractive portion of said anterior optic;

wherein said anterior optic and said posterior optic are configured to move relative to each other along said optical axis of said lens between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state in response to force on said intraocular lens by the ciliary muscle of the eye, said anterior optic and said posterior optic being separated when in the accommodated state.

7. (AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprised of a viewing element, said anterior viewing element comprised of an optic having a refractive power of less than 55 diopters;

a posterior portion comprised of a viewing element;

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said lens having an optical axis which is adapted to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens;

said posterior viewing element comprising an optic arranged substantially coaxially with said anterior optic on said optical axis of said lens, said posterior optic having a larger diameter than said anterior optic, said posterior optic comprising a peripheral portion having positive refractive power and extending radially away from said optical axis of said lens beyond the periphery of said anterior optic, so that at least a portion of the light rays incident upon the posterior optic can bypass said anterior optic;

wherein said anterior portion and said posterior portion are configured to move relative to each other along said optical axis of said lens between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state in response to force on said intraocular lens by the ciliary muscle of the eye, said anterior optic and said posterior optic being separated by a greater distance in the accommodated state than in the unaccommodated state.

B3 12. (AMENDED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least one of said viewing elements is a removable optic.

Please add new Claims 15-19 as follows:

15. (NEW) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprised of a viewing element;

a posterior portion comprised of a viewing element;

B4 said lens having an optical axis which is adapted to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens, said anterior portion being configured to move relative to said posterior portion along said optical axis of said lens in response to force on said intraocular lens by the ciliary muscle of the eye;

said posterior viewing element comprising an optic, said posterior optic comprising an inner portion and a peripheral portion, said inner portion having a first refractive power, said peripheral portion having a second refractive power which is different from said first refractive power.

16. (NEW) The lens of Claim 15, wherein said anterior viewing element comprises an optic having a refractive portion.

17. (NEW) The lens of Claim 16, wherein said anterior portion is further configured to move relative to said posterior portion between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state, said anterior optic and said posterior optic being separated by a greater distance in the accommodated state than in the unaccommodated state.

18. (NEW) The lens of Claim 16, wherein said peripheral portion of said posterior viewing element extends radially away from said optical axis of said lens beyond the periphery of said refractive portion of said anterior optic, so that at least a portion of the light rays incident upon the posterior optic can bypass said refractive portion of said anterior optic.

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19. (NEW) The lens of Claim 18, said peripheral portion of said posterior viewing element has positive refractive power.
